

Energy Efficient and Programmable Architecture for Wireless Vision Sensor Node

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PhD Thesis presentation

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PHD THESIS ERRATA

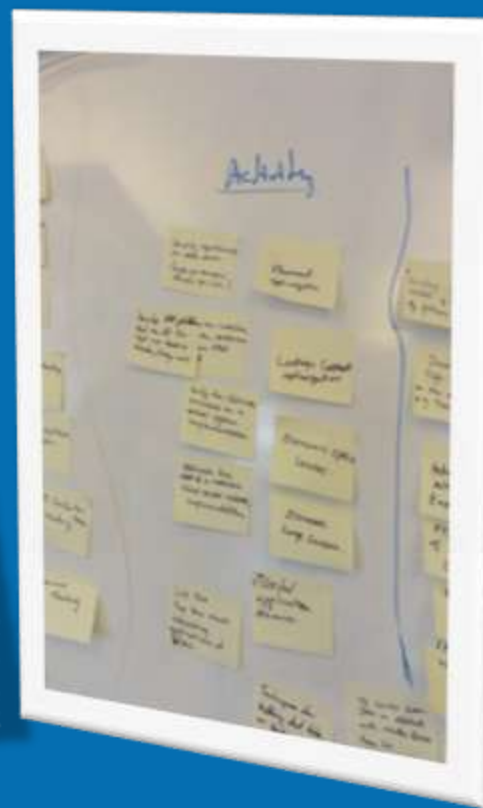
- ❖ On page 6, the correct sentence is FLASH based FPGA offers **lower** operating frequency.
- ❖ On page 52, Figure 4-8 needs to be replaced with **Fig.10** of paper IV.
- ❖ On page 74, StrategyA3 output data is **421** bytes and for StrategyA4 the output data is **411** bytes.
- ❖ On page 91, the timing is **235** msec instead of 215 msec.
- ❖ On page 91-92, the supply voltage is **3.6** instead of 3.5.
- ❖ On page 102, paper **VII** and **VIII** paper numbering should be interchanged.

Vision

My vision is to conduct qualitative research in the field of Wireless Vision Sensor Networks.

Mission

Developing low energy and programmable wireless Vision Sensor Nodes (VSN).



OUTLINE

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Challenges
- ❖ Architectures analysis
- ❖ Data reduction techniques
- ❖ VSN with SRAM based FPGA
- ❖ Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Camera theory research in 5th century.
- ❖ Camera technology started in 20th century.
- ❖ Use of camera for surveillance started in 1942.



Surveillance



Machine vision

TOWARDS AUTOMATION

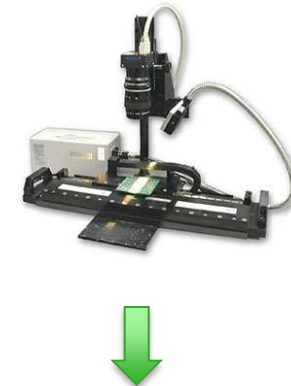
Surveillance



Automated Surveillance



Machine Inspection



Automated Machine inspection



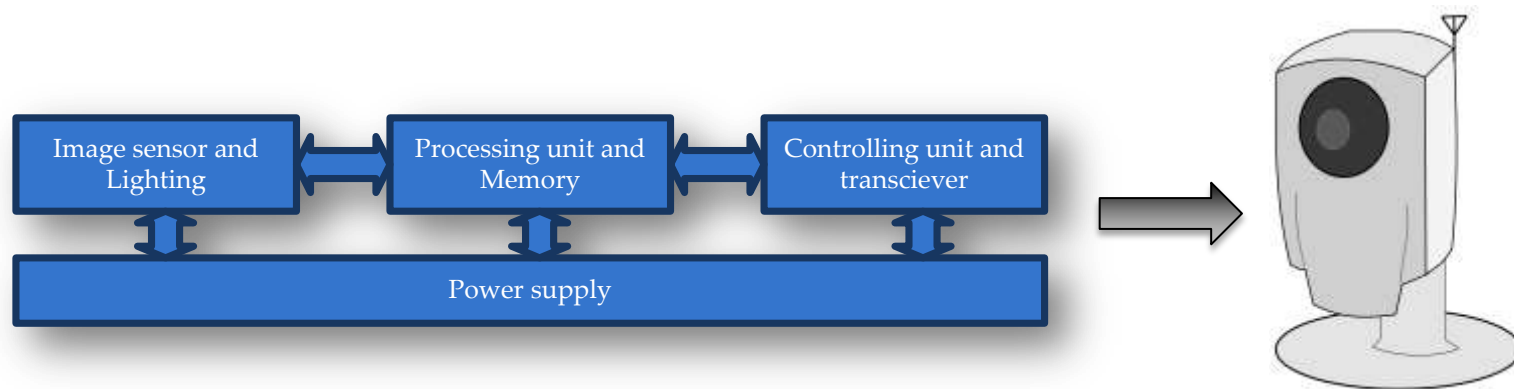
CAMERA FOR INTERNET OF THINGS

❖ Remote meter reading



SMART CAMERA

- ❖ The technological development have enabled camera to integrate different components.



COMMERCIAL SMART CAMERAS



NI1722



A20



GT300

Manufacturer	Product	Processor	Power	FPS
Texas Instruments	NI 1722	400 MHz Freescale PowerPC	11 W	60
Datalogic,	A20 series	1,334 MIPS	12 W	60
Matrox imaging	GT300	1.6 GHz processor	10 W	110

SMART CAMERAS BY RESEARCH GROUPS



Firefly



MeshEye

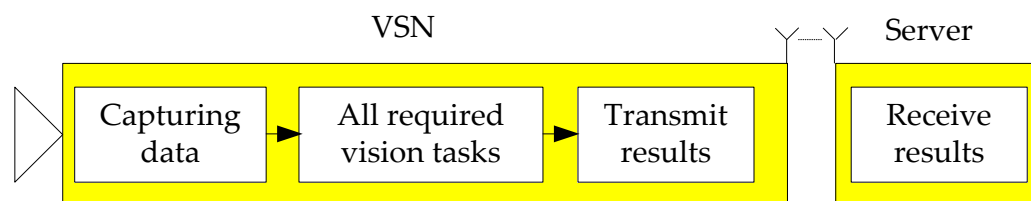


MireEye

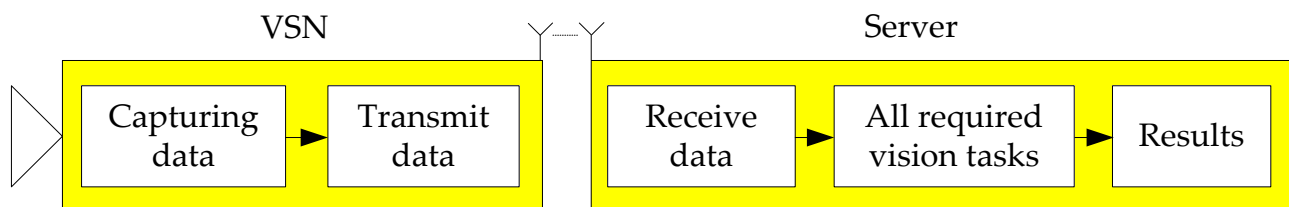
VSN	Processing platforms	Power	FPS	Applications
Firefly Mosaic	ARM7TDMI (32-bit), TMEL Atmega1281,	572.3 mW	5.2	Assisted living
MeshEye	AT91SAM7S (32-bit)	290 mW	10	Surveillance
MircreEye	ATMEL FPSLIC SoC (FPGA plus microcontroller)	500 mW	15	People detection
Binary Sensor	Flash-based FPGA, IGLOO M1-AGL600	231 mW	5	People counting

EXISTING APPROACHES

- ❖ Generally researchers employ two approaches.
 - Capture and process locally and transmit final results.

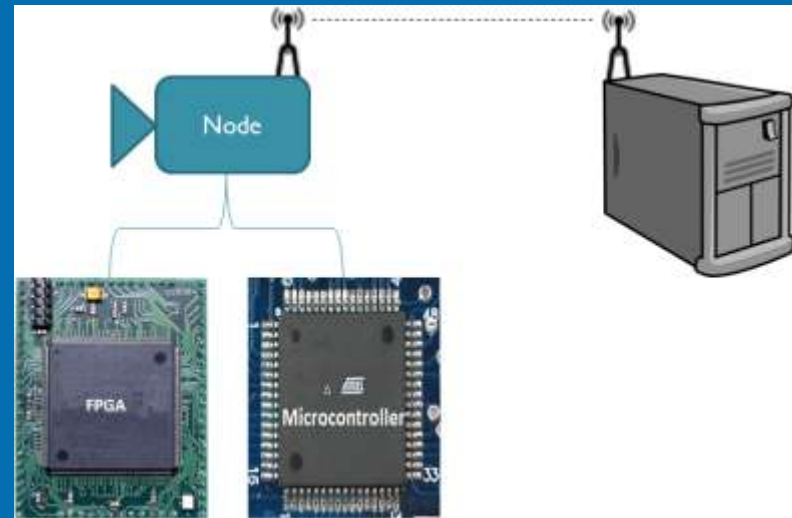


- Capture and transmit to server for processing.



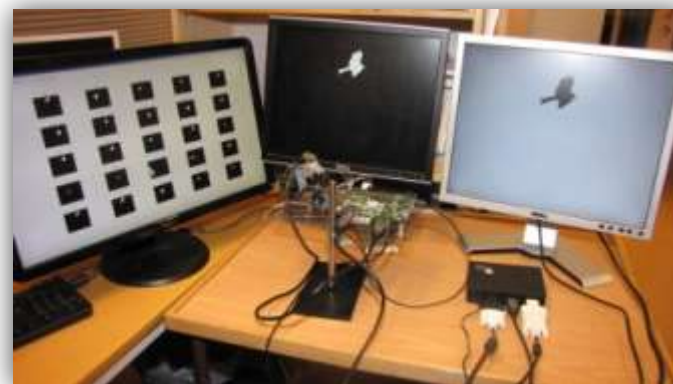
VSN ARCHITECTURES ANALYSIS

- ❖ Partitioning processing load among
 - Software
 - Hardware
 - Server.

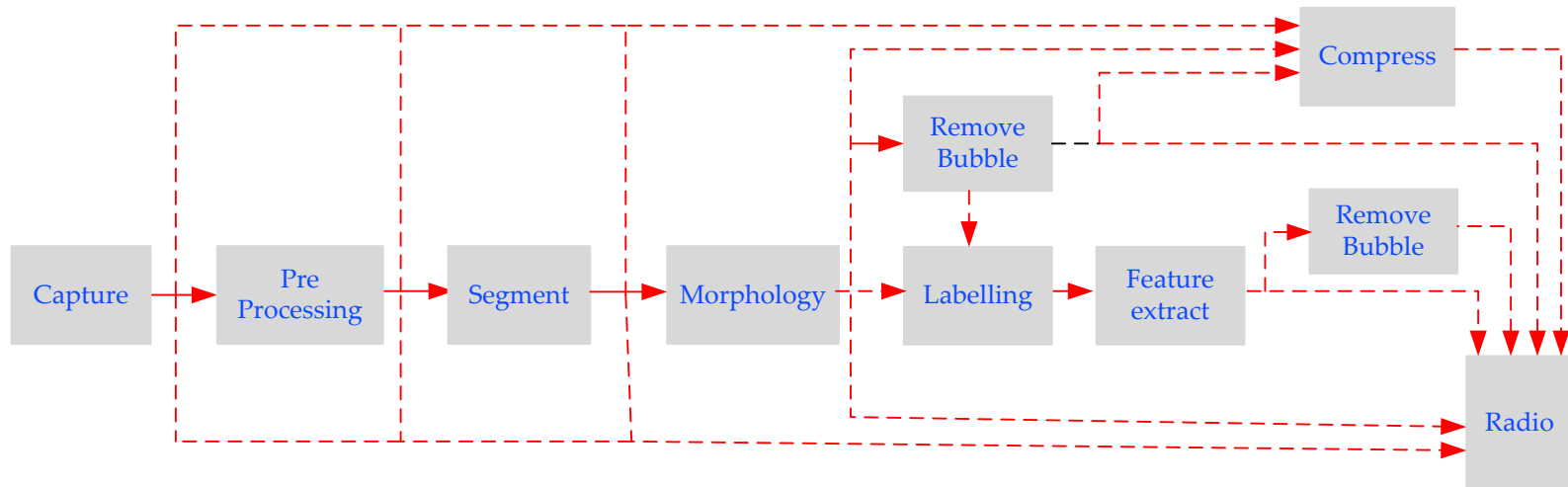


TEST CASES

- ❖ Particle detection
- ❖ Bird detection
- ❖ People counting
- ❖ Remote meter reading

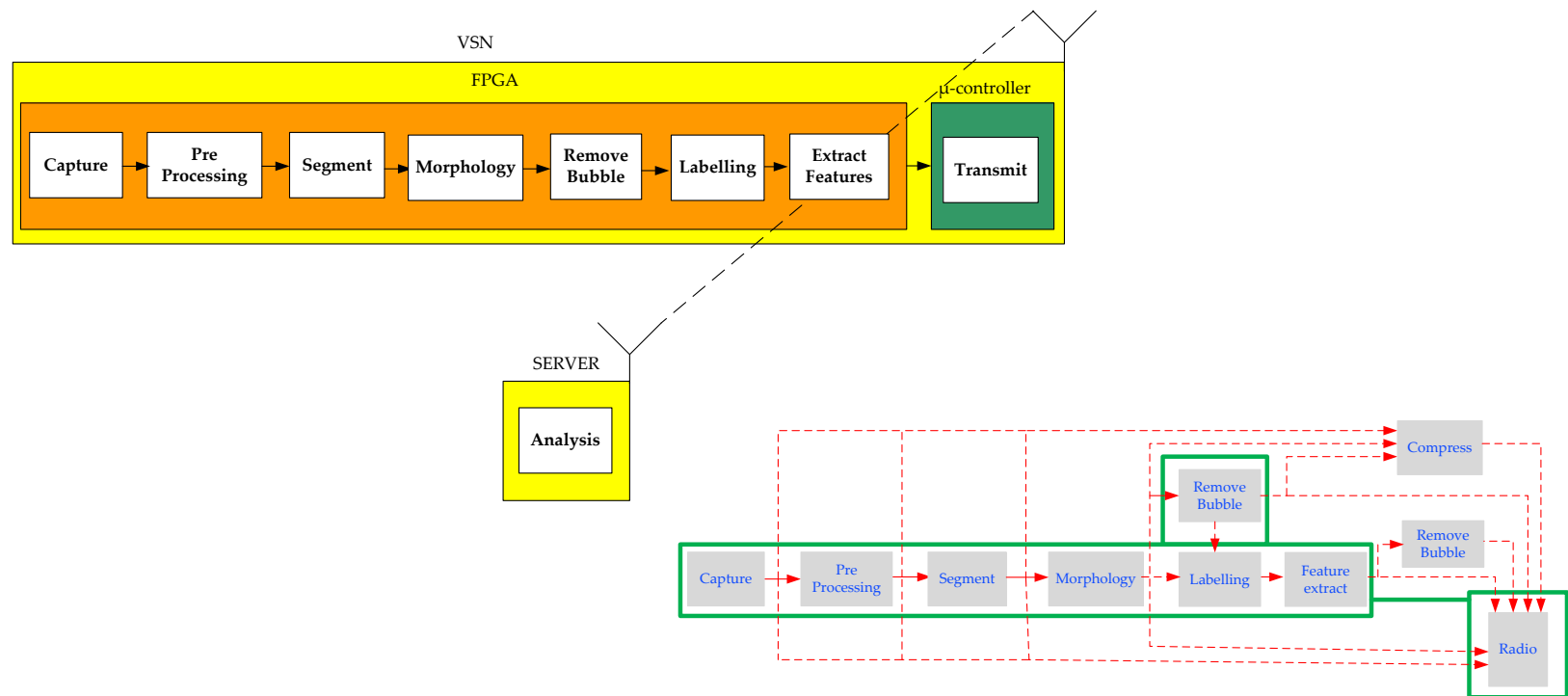


ALGORITHM FLOW



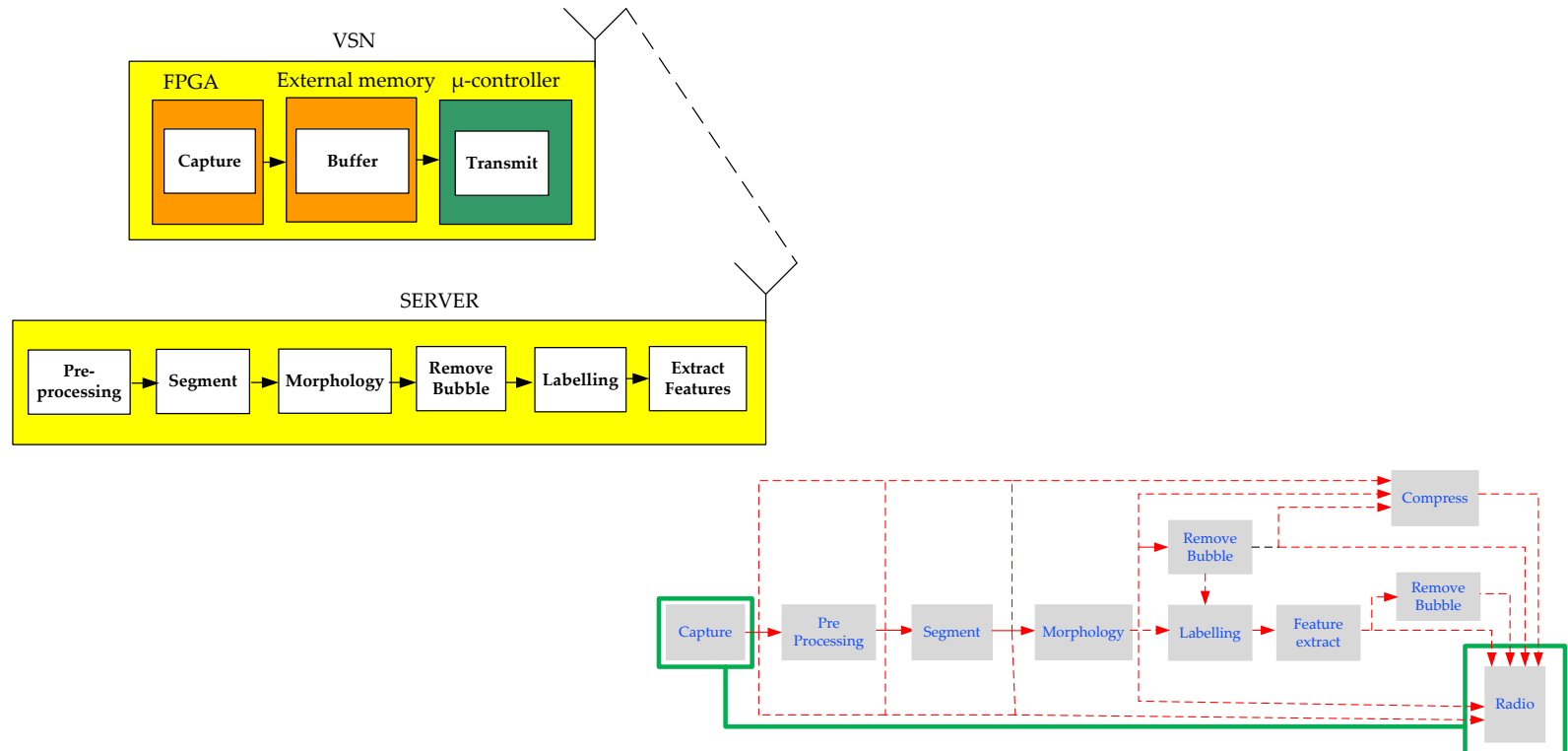
STRATEGY16

- ❖ Data sent is approx. 114 Bytes



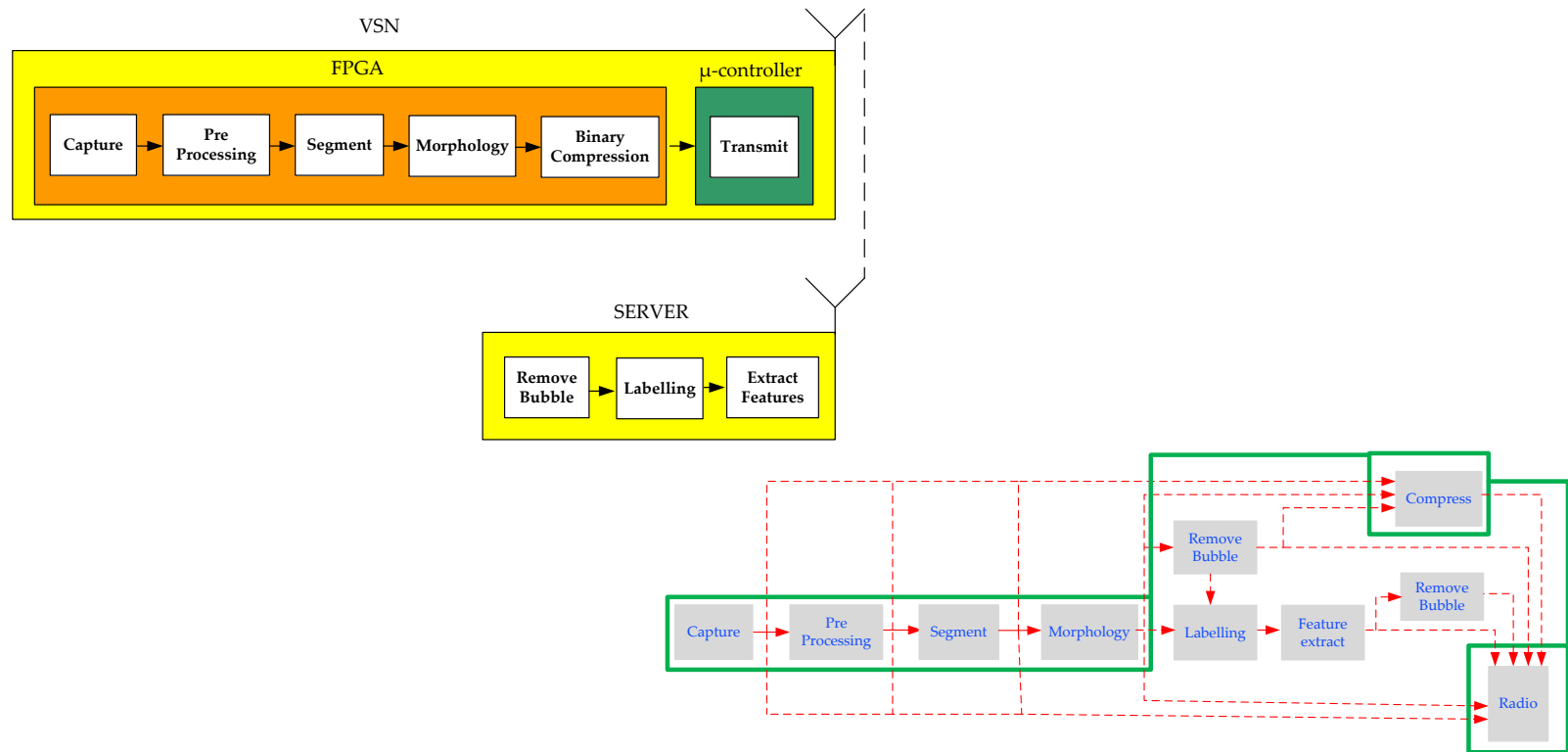
STRATEGY36

❖ Data sent is approx. 250KB

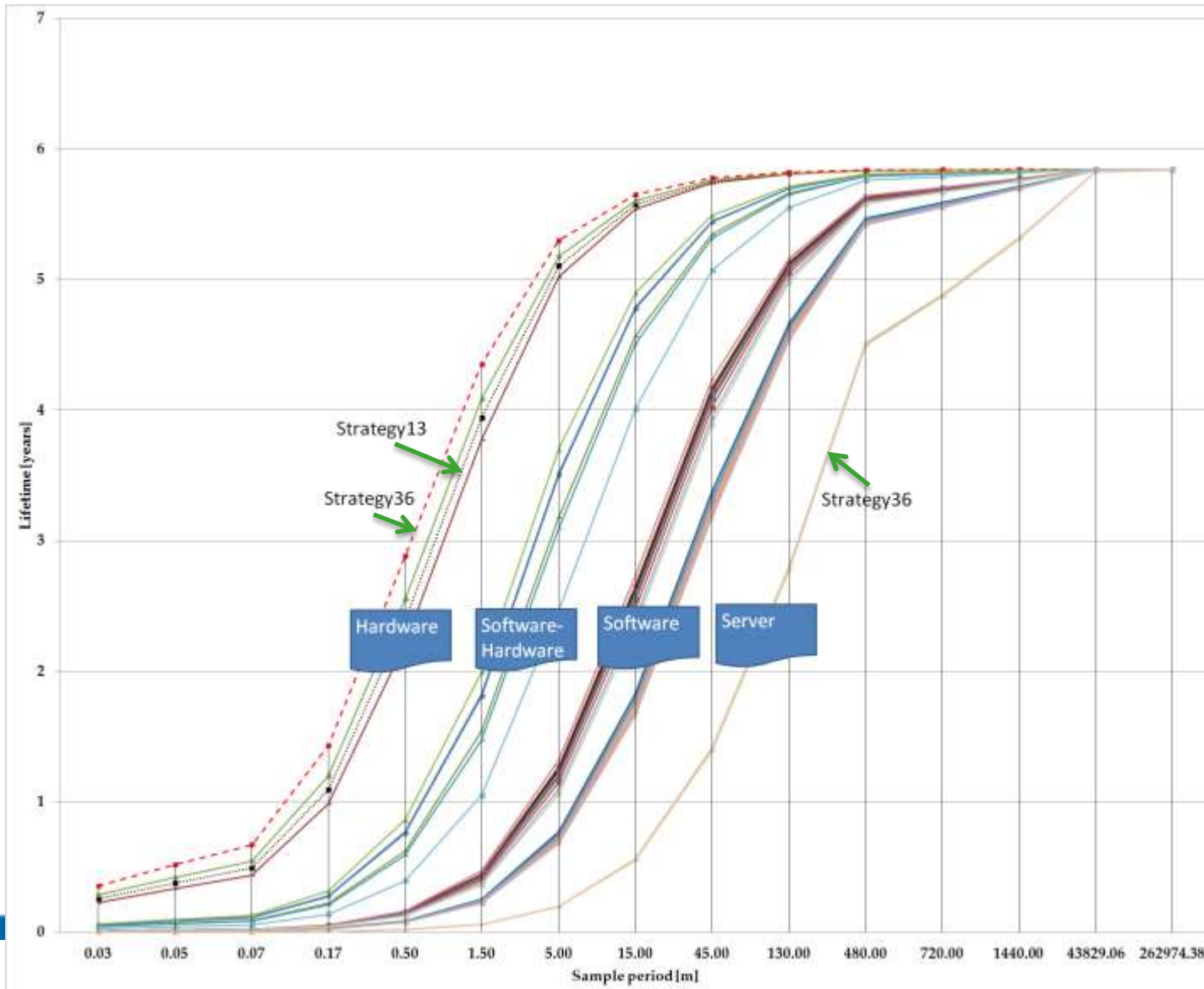


STRATEGY13

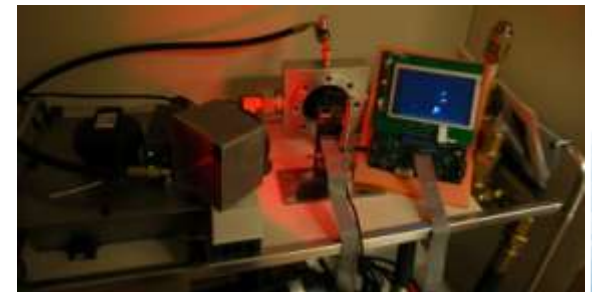
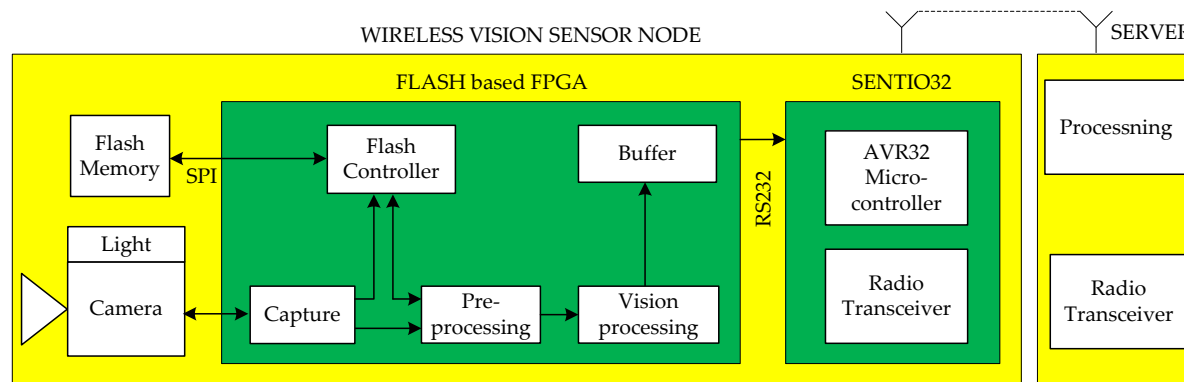
❖ Data sent is approx. 500 Bytes



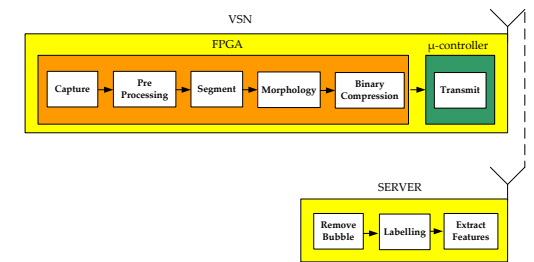
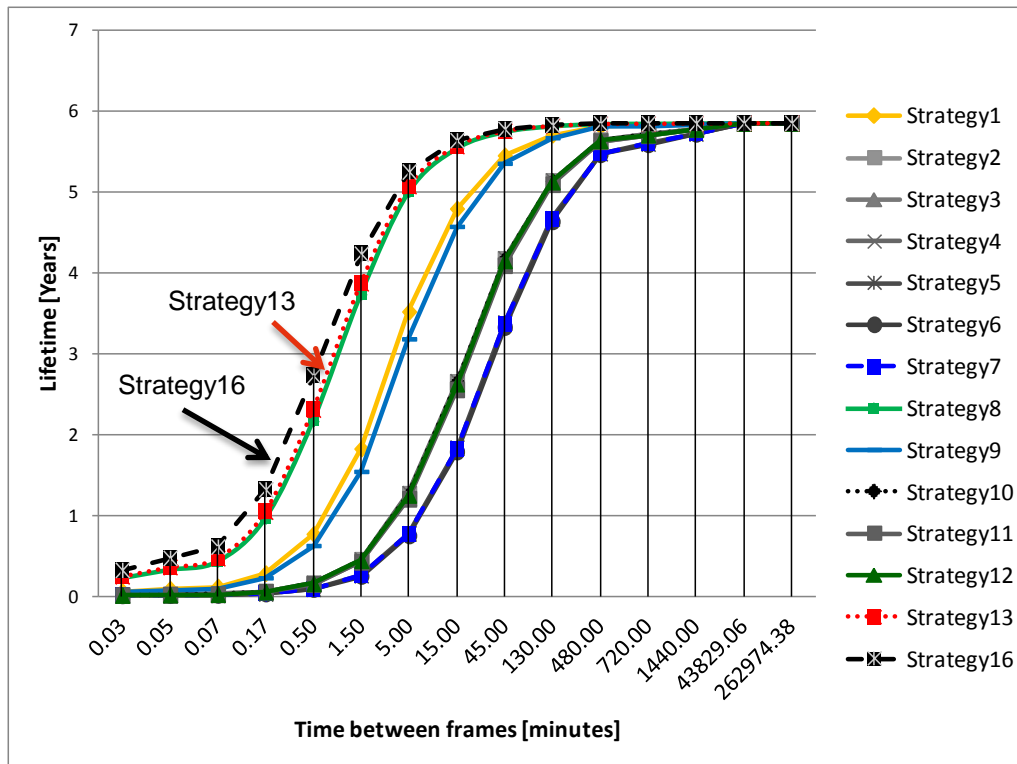
LIFETIME WITH SIMULATED POWER



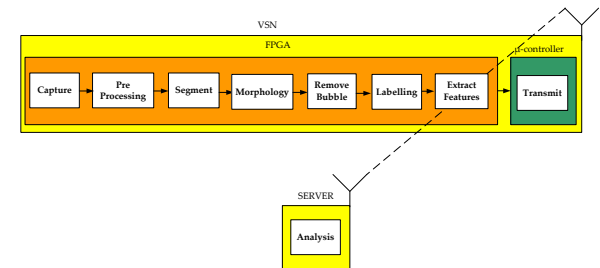
FLASH BASED VSN IMPLEMENTATION



LIFETIME WITH MEASURED POWER

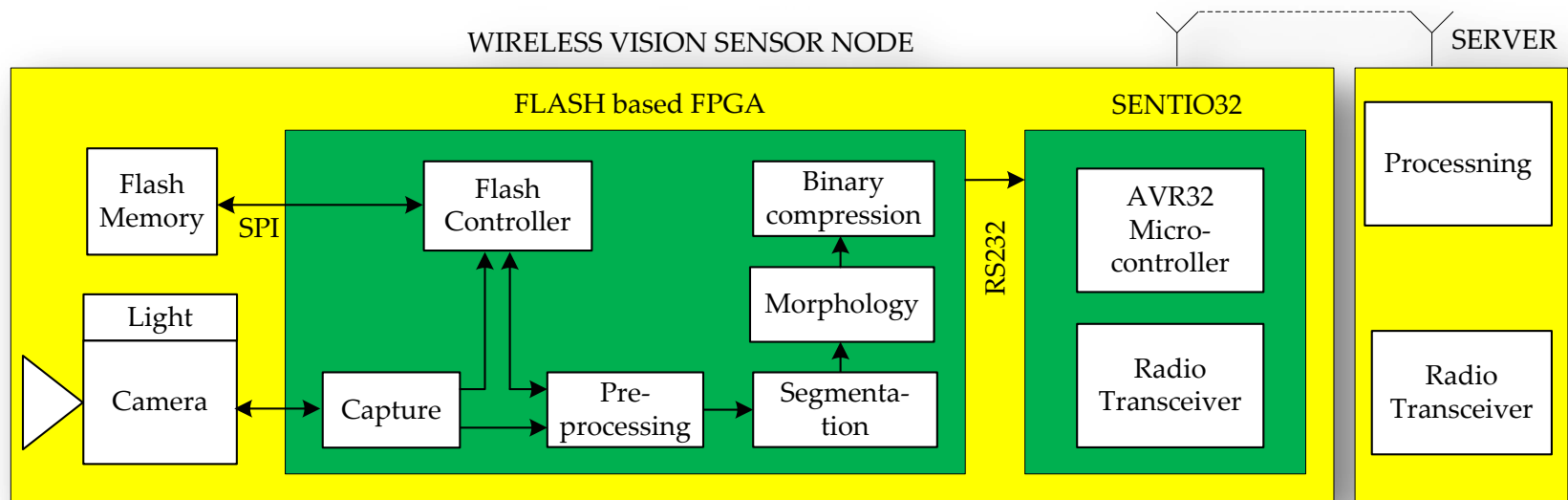


Strategy13

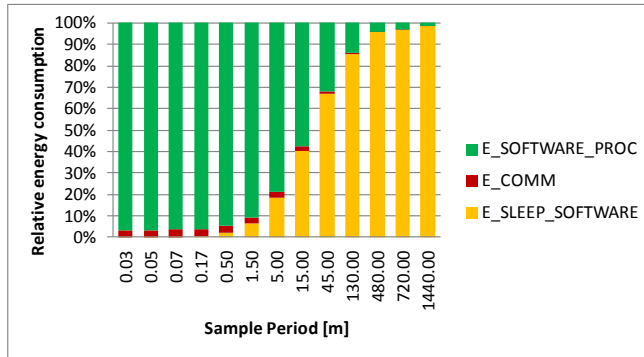


Strategy16

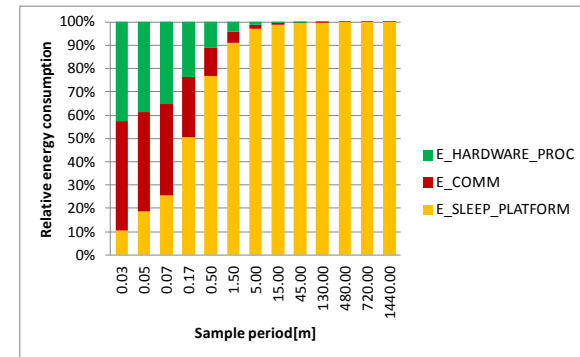
FLASH BASED VSN ARCHITECTURE



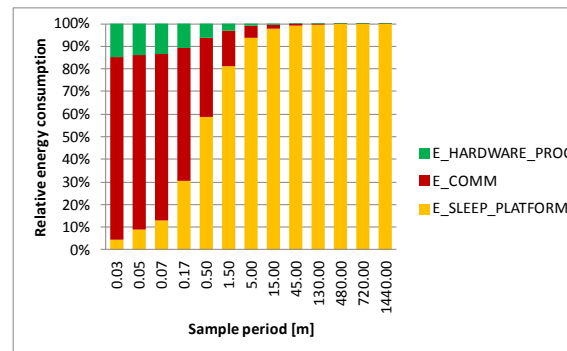
ENERGY CONTRIBUTION VSN



All required vision tasks on software
(Strategy34)



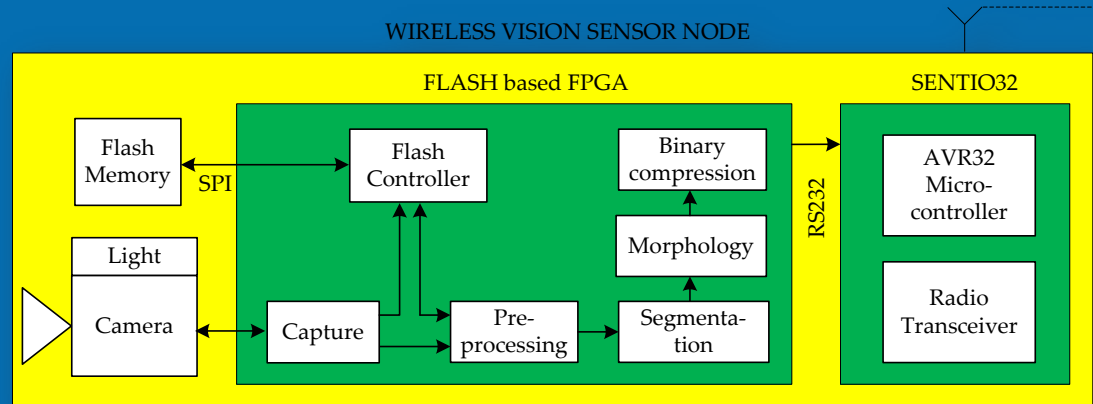
All required vision tasks on hardware
(Strategy16)



Front end tasks and binary
compression on hardware (Strategy13)

DATA REDUCTION

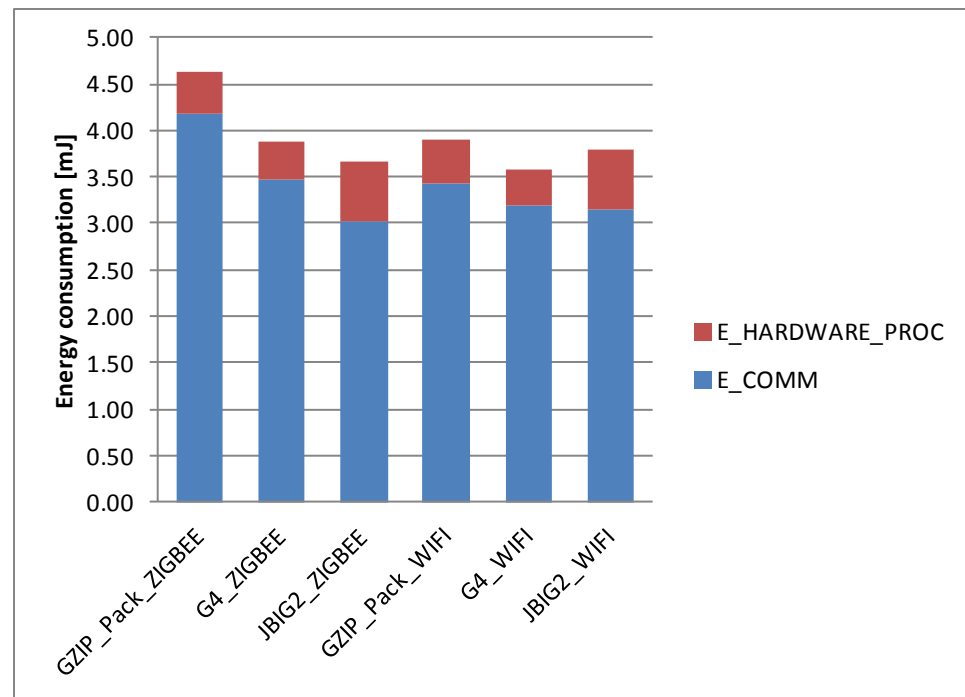
- ❖ Bi-level image coding
- ❖ Bi-level video coding



BI-LEVEL IMAGE CODING

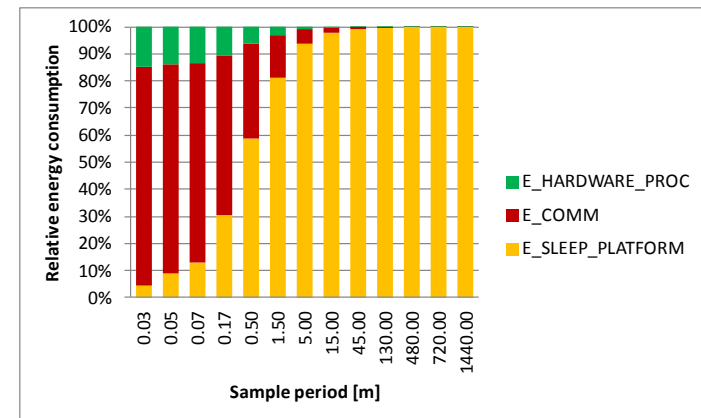
❖ Investigated compression schemes

- G4
- G3
- JBIG2
- Rectangular
- GZIP
- GZIP_pack
- and JPEG_LS



NEED FOR BI-LEVEL VIDEO CODING

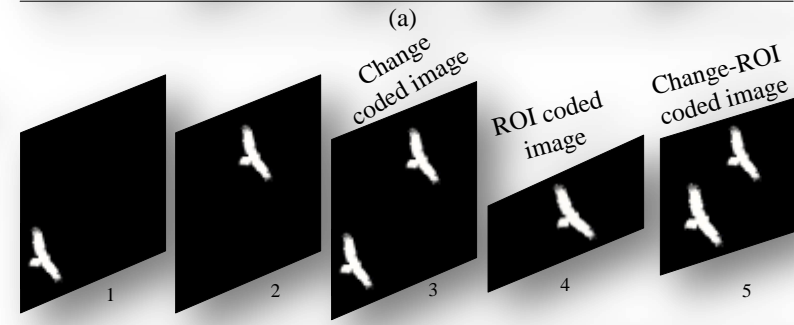
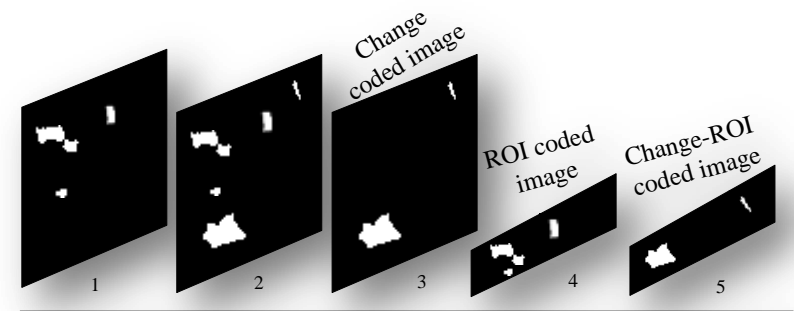
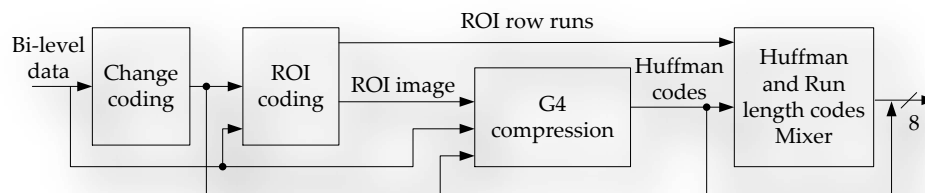
- ❖ Data reduction beyond limit of simple image coding.
- ❖ Bi-level video codec is required but not available.
- ❖ Coding complexity needs to be reduced.



Strategy13

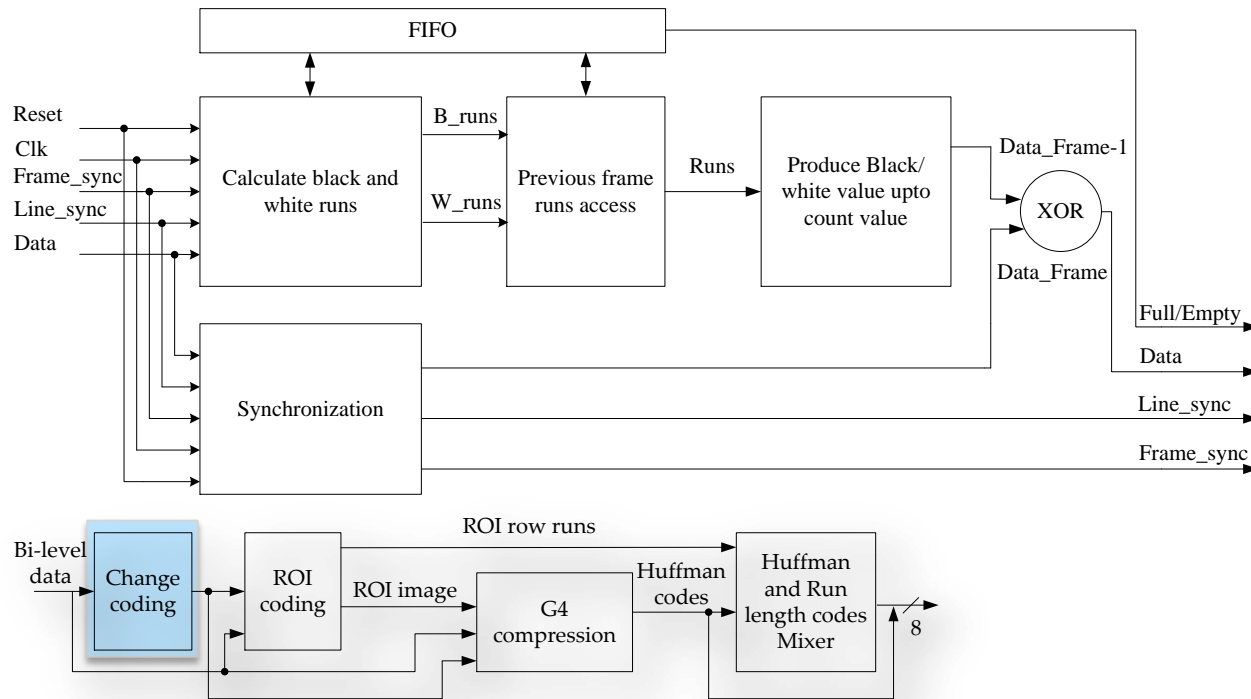
BI-LEVEL VIDEO CODEC

- ❖ Bi-Level video codec functionality
 - Image coding
 - Change coding
 - ROI coding
 - Change-ROI coding



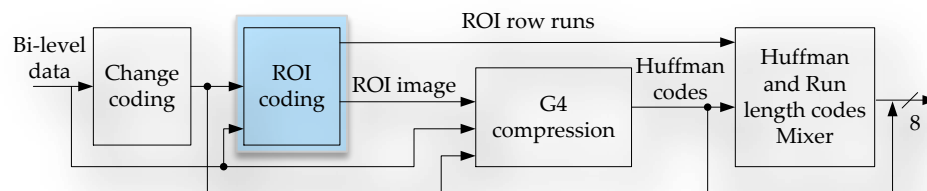
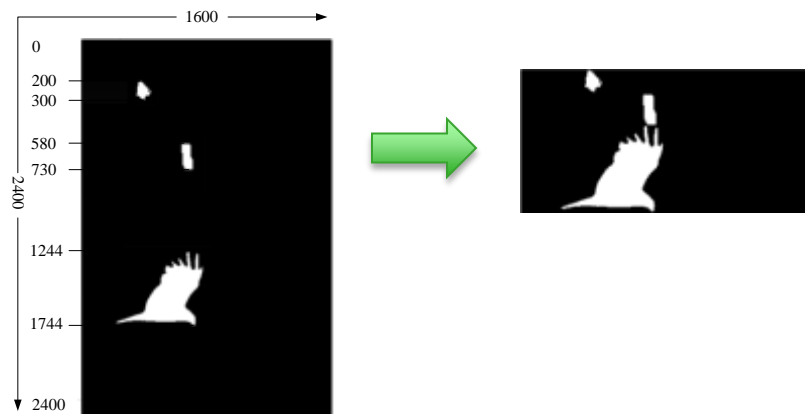
CHANGE CODING

❖ Only changes are coded.

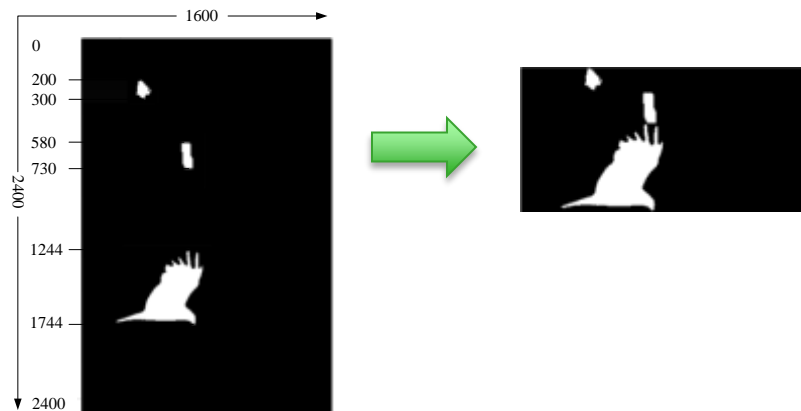


ROI CODING

- ❖ Area of image with objects is coded.



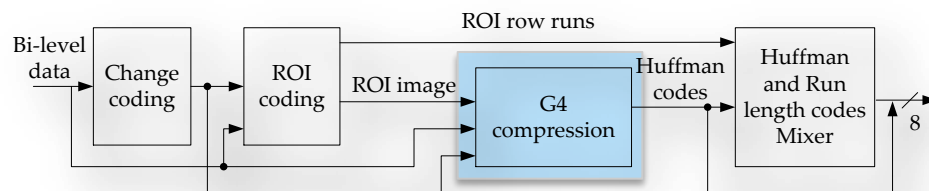
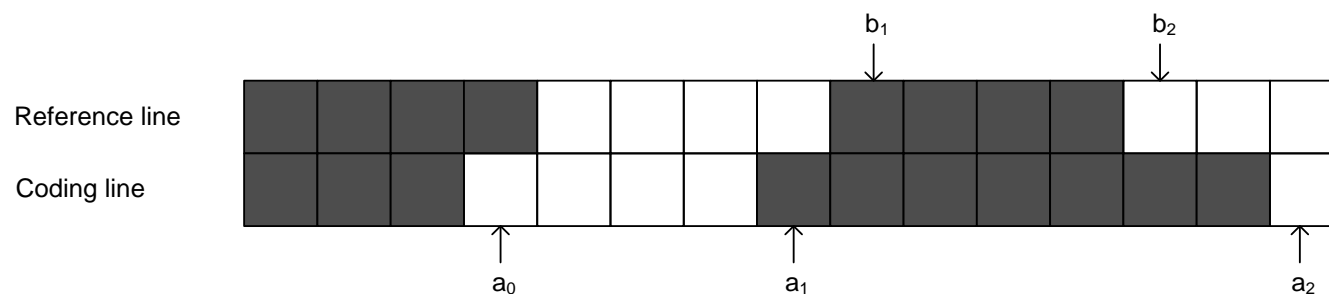
ROI CODING



Runs	Symbols colour	Run length coding (8 bits)	Run length coding (9 bits)
200	Black	200,0*	200,0*
100	White	100	100
280	Black	0,25	280
656	Black	0,0,146	0,145

G4 COMPRESSION

- ❖ G4 used 2-Dimensional line by line coding.
- ❖ In this, the position of changing picture elements rather than alternating black and white runs are calculated.



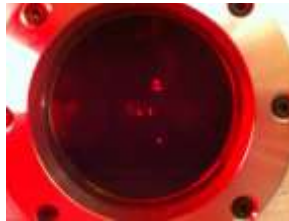
Particle detection

Meter reading

Bird detection

People counting

Input Images



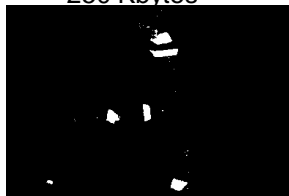
250 Kbytes

250 Kbytes

768 Kbytes

200 Kbytes

Image coding



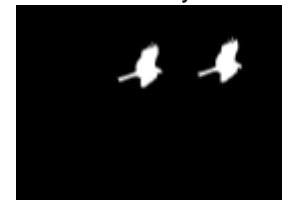
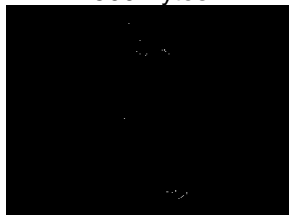
500 Bytes

585 Bytes

411 Bytes

2060 Bytes

Change coding



125 Bytes

150 Bytes

667 Bytes

2552 Bytes

ROI coding



223 Bytes

203 Bytes

249 Bytes

1716 Bytes

Change-ROI coding



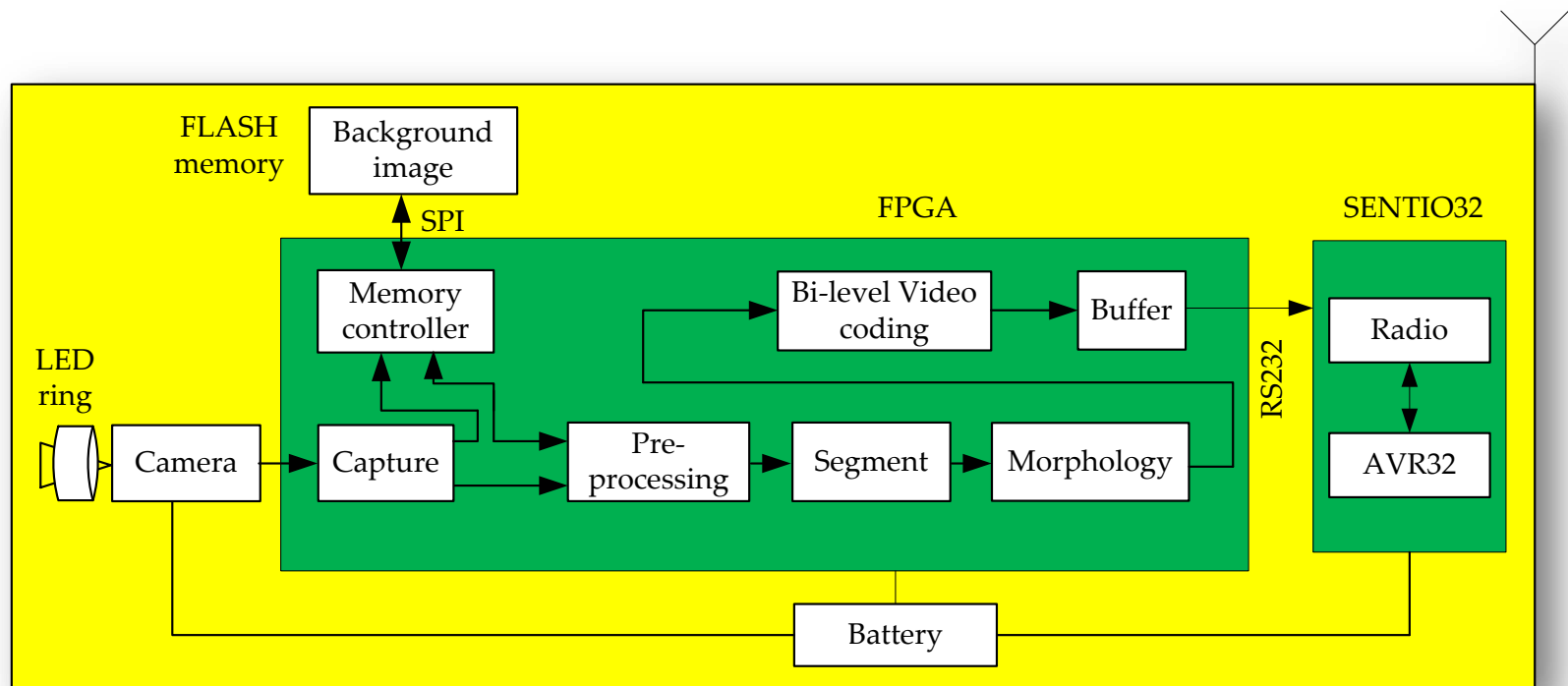
33 Bytes

65 Bytes

517 Bytes

2605 Bytes

VSN WITH BI-LEVEL VIDEO CODEC



COMPARISON OF SYSTEMS

- ❖ Reduced energy consumption of 1.5 to 376 times.
- ❖ Reduced output data by a factor of approximately 3 to 246.

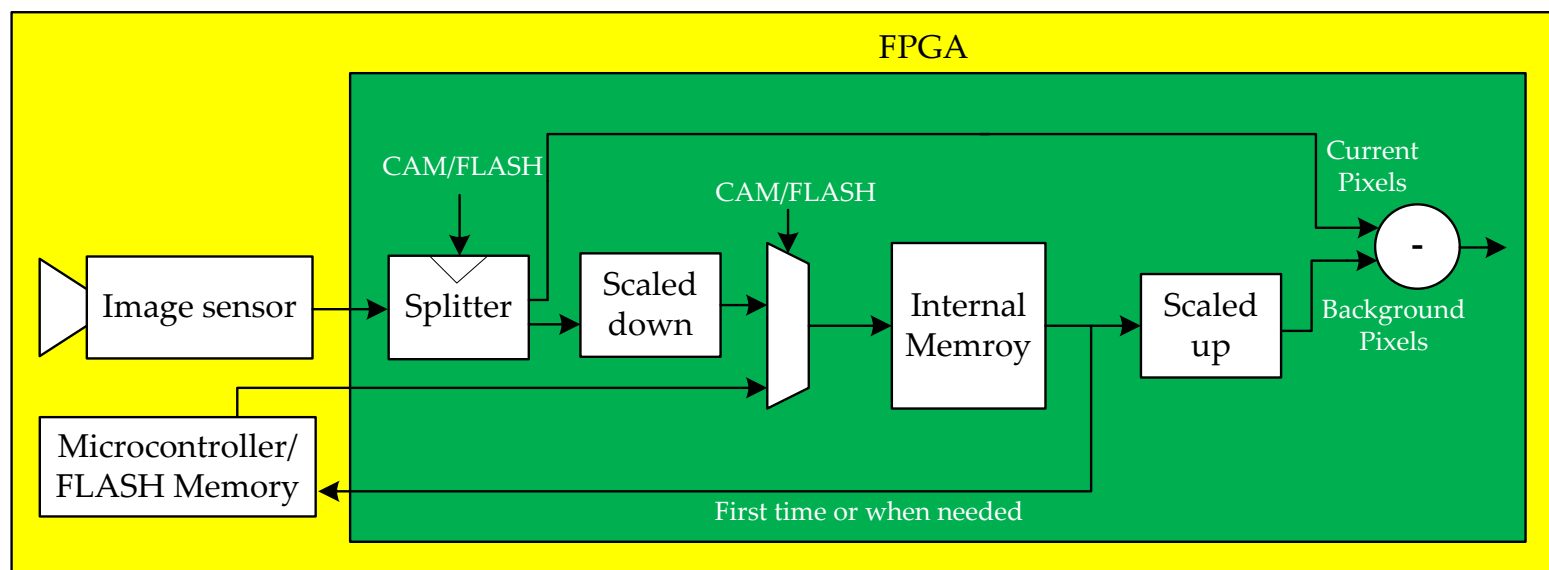
Applications	Systems	E_Proc (mJ)	E_Comm (mJ)	Avg. Output data (bytes)	Bits/pixel	Max. Freq. (FPS)
Particle detection	Published [8]	0.63	3.52	500	0.016	60
	Proposed	2.04	0.38	33	0.001	100
Meter reading	Published [2]	430.3	207.9	6912	0.500	0.04
	Published_scaled [2]	515.3	478.3	16000	0.500	0.03
	Proposed	2.04	0.60	65	0.002	100
Bird detection	Conventional	6.03	4.9	703	0.007	33
	Proposed	5.76	1.83	249	0.003	33
People counting	Published [3]	0.004	4.29	2048	2.000	15
	Published_scaled [3]	0.08	27.06	51200	2.000	5
	Proposed	1.57	11.6	1715	0.067	18

FPGA BASED VSN: SENTIOF-CAM

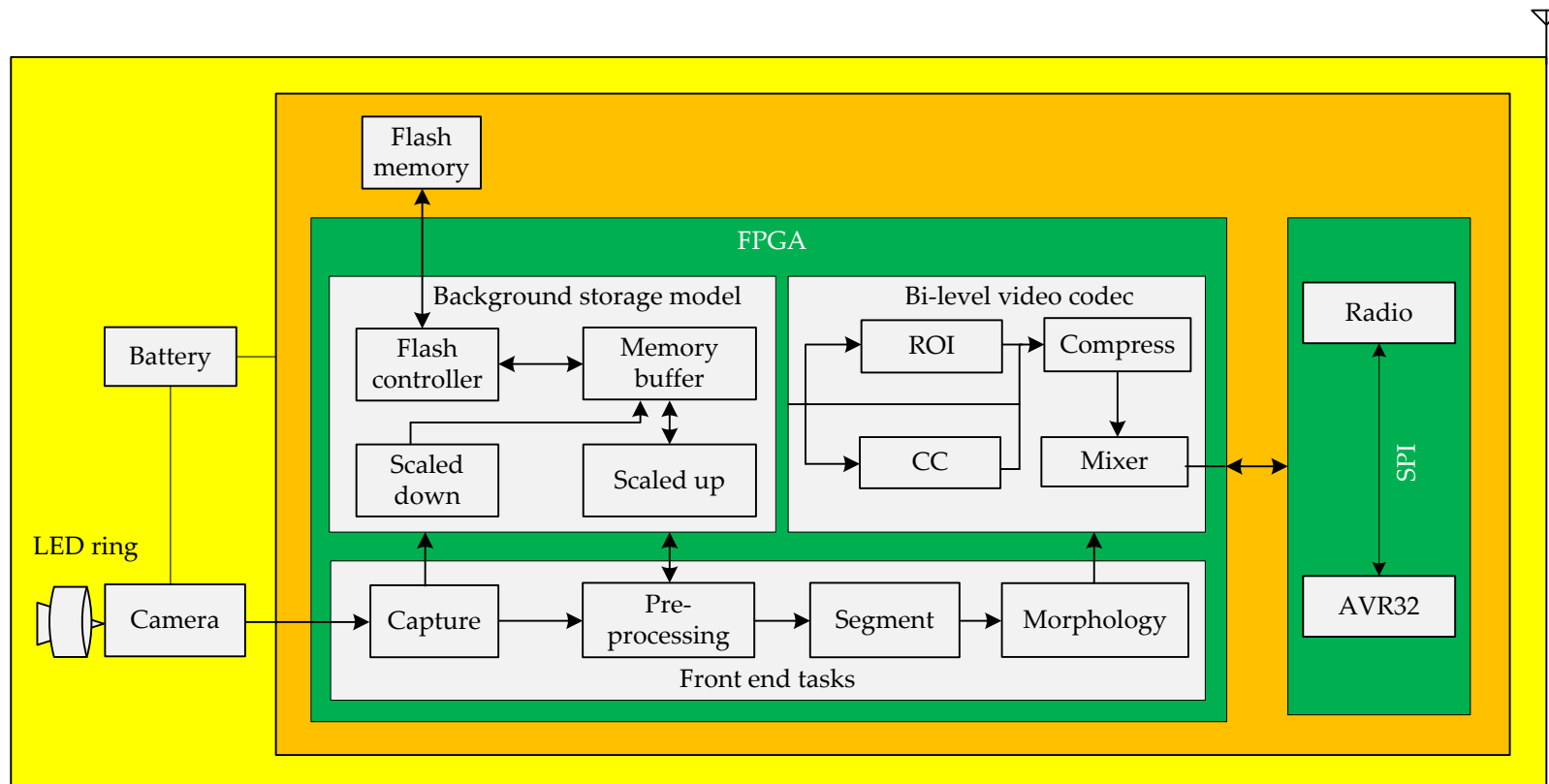
- ❖ SRAM based FPGA for duty cycling
- ❖ Low complexity background subtraction



LOW COMPLEXITY BACKGROUND



VSN ARCHITECTURE



SETUP: SENTIOF-CAM



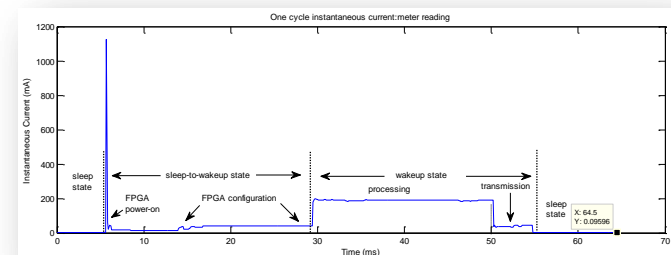
SENTIO32 SENTIOF-CAM GUI and received data FOV



GUI

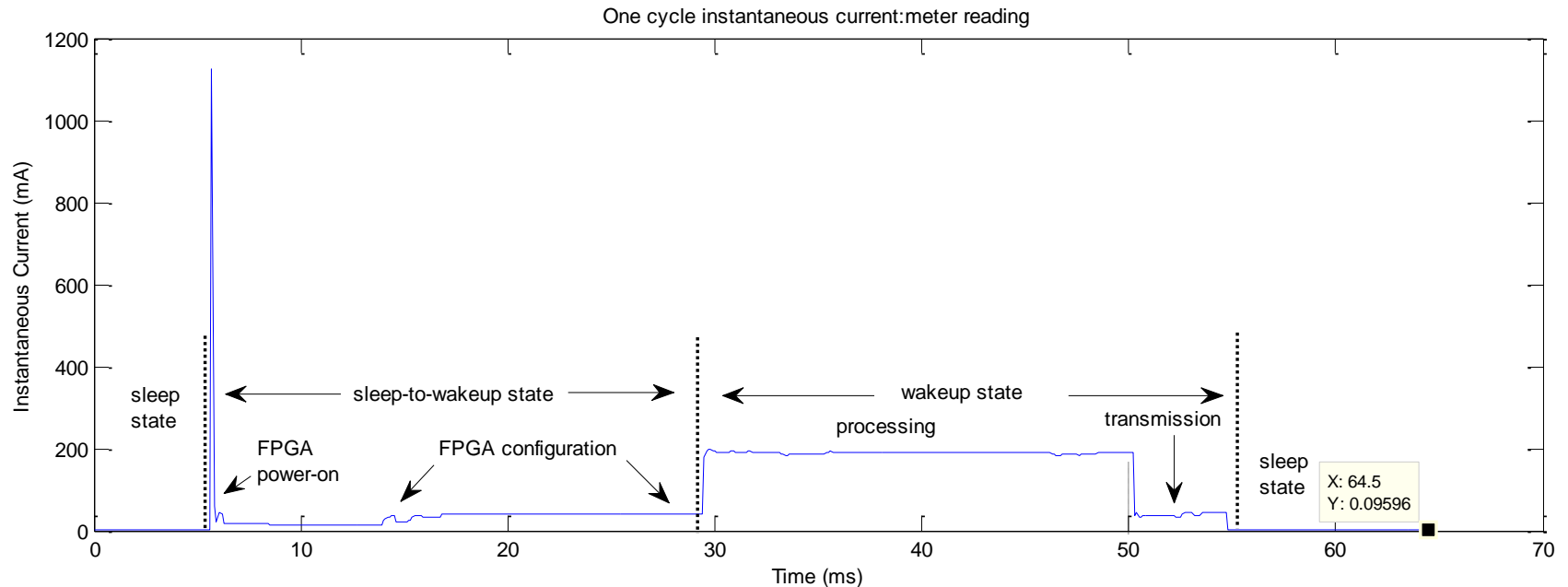


Measurement setup



Instantaneous current for a duty cycle

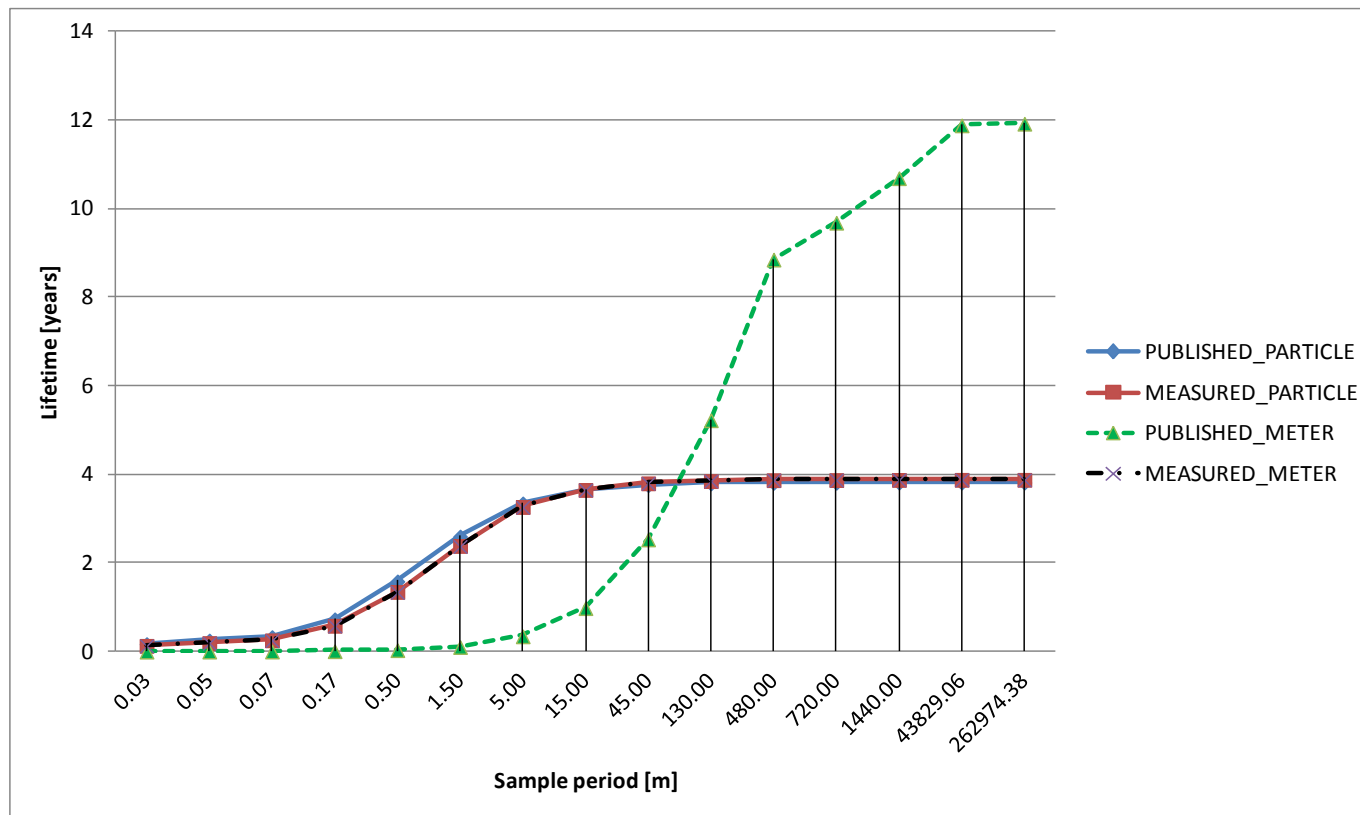
CURRENT MEASUREMENT FOR DUTY CYCLE



POWER AND TIME OF DIFFERENT PROCESSES

Applications	Config. time (ms)	Config. power (W)	Proc. time (ms)	Proc. power (W)	Comm. Time (ms)	Comm. power (W)	Total energy (mJ)
Particle detection	23.6	0.12	21	0.67	3.2	0.13	17.2
Meter reading	23.6	0.12	21	0.67	4.3	0.13	17.4

LIFETIME



CONCLUSION

- ❖ An energy efficient and programmable VSN is developed and implemented.
 - Low complexity
 - Generic architecture
- ❖ To reduce communication energy on hardware implemented VSN, a bi-level video coding is developed and implemented.
- ❖ A VSN with proposed Bi-level video coding reduced energy consumption by a factor of 1.5 to 376.
- ❖ A VSN with SRAM based FPGA has been evaluated for duty cycle applications.
 - Depending on application a lifetime of 3.2 years with 37 kJ energy (AA).

FUTURE WORK

- ❖ This study can be extended for applications which require greyscale or colour data for classification.
- ❖ Bi-level video coding which handle movement of objects.
- ❖ A taxonomy which has been proposed can be improved by making it more exhaustive.
- ❖ Wireless smart camera technology can be integrated for Internet of things.

THANKS!

- Prof. Mattias O’Nils
- Najeem Lawal
- Prof. Bernhard Rinner
- Committee members
- All audience



REFERENCES

- ❖ <http://www.orissadiary.com>
- ❖ http://lifeboat.com/ex/security_preserver
- ❖ http://www.epicsysinc.com/blog/machine_vision_history
- ❖ <http://edenprairieweblogs.org/scottneal/page/45/>
- ❖ <http://www.marketingsavant.com/2011/11/getting-started-in-a-social-media-career-part-i/>